Mesage of the Governor of Florida. ON OF THE SOUTH FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE

SOUTH. Governor James E. Broome sent his first mes to the Legislature of Florida on the 27th ult. He closes his communication with the following re-marks in relation to the political affairs of the

The present political aspect of the non-slaveholding States of the Union furnishes cause for serious reflection and apprehension on the part of the South. In 1850, we submitted to a compromise, as it was termed, which a second time branded us with inequality in the Union. It deprived us of our just right to puritipate in the settlement of California—it dismembered a slave State, under a threst of coercion by federal arms—it singled out from the great mass of property the controlling property of the South, and dehied us the privilege of converting it into money in the District of Columbia. And for these surrenders what did we receive? We were teld that we were compensated by a clear and decided acknowledgment of our constitutional rights on two nonts. One was the right to reclaim our fugitive slaves, and the other was the recognition and adoption, by the Federal government, of the great principle of non-intervention on the subject of slavery, in the organization of the Ferritories of the Union. We were told that the Wilmot proviso had been strangled, and that in future the North and the South, like a band of brothers, were to be admitted as gled, and that in future the North and the South, like a band of brothers, were to settle the common Territories, and that they were to be admitted as States when they organized their governments, with or without slavery, as the inhabitants might determine. With these recognitions, although but the acknowledgment of rights already possessed, the South rested. The fagitive slave law, although fair in theory, and honestly and promptly executed by the government, has proved in practice worse than useless. Such have been the obstructions thrown in the way of its execution, that in some instances the cost of recovering a single slave has been more than twenty times his value, while in others the bood, and even the life, of the Southern citized, has atoned for his temerity in availing himself of the provisions of the law.

more than twenty times as value, white in obtains the blood, and even the life, of the Southern citizen, has atoned for his temerity in availing himself of the provisions of the law.

The organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas furnished an opportunity for testing the state of the state o

The Ringgold Exploring Expedition—Its

Movements and Results.

(From the San Francisco Transcript, Nov. 16.)

The expedition despatched by our government for the expedition of the North Pacific and the Arctic Seas, is one in which California has a peculiar interest; and any information bearing upon the results thus far attained, cannot but prove acceptable to our readers. Commander Cadwallader Ringgold, under whom the expedition sailed, and who was compelled by ill health to relinquish temporarily, at least, his command, arrived in our city on board the Susquehanna, as previously announced, en route for Washingtor, and will take his departure to-day on the Golden Age. During his brief sojourn, we have been enabled to glean some facts connected with the progress and results of the expedition, which we lay before the public.

Upon leaving the United States, and pending the voyage to Madeira, Cape de Verde Isles, and the Cape of Good Hope, many useful results were secured, and much information with reference to the phenomena of the ocean—such as currents, winds, temperature at various depths. Off the Cace of Good Hope soundings were obtained, with 7,600 fathoms of line, with Brooke's sounding lead. The Scathern ocean, from Cape of Good Hope to Australia, was traversed in different parallels of latitude, in order to test the streagh and direction of the winds, currents, &c., in order to afford Lieut. Manry a better opportunity and more data upon which to found his theory of ocean currents, phenomena, etc., by which to construct his wind charts. A division of the expedition entered the China Sea through the Straits of Sunda, commencing and completing a minute survey and reconnoiseance of Gaspar Straits, thence towards China. The expedition assembled at Hong Kong in May last, preparatory to service in the Japan seas. The Vincenness and Derroide entered the China seas his the noissance of Gaspar Straits, thence towards Chins. The expedition assembled at Hong Kong in Maylast, preparatory to service in the Japan seas. The Vincennes and Porpoise entered the China seas by the eastern route, carefully surveying two routes through the Coral Sea, for the advantage of our ships trading with California and China. On the routes many islands were visited and surveyed, and the passages between the Santa Cruz, Soloman and New Guinea groups were examined and corrected. Several reefs and shoals, hitherto doubtful and uncertain, were searched for and located. Mallicollo, or Perouse island, the scene of the dreadful disaster and unfortunate shipwreck of the French navigator and his equadron, was visited. In passing the island minute guns were tired in honor of the lost Frenchmen, colors half masted, and every respect paid to their memory.

Subsequently, and in the course of the passage through this and the contiguous sea, the Caroline Islands were visited and many important corrections made—among them may be mentioned the island of Ascension, a favorite depot for whaling ships. The Boroalaise Reef, a very extensive and dangerous shoal lying in the track of vessels coming up from Australia, was surveyed. Several wrecks of vessels were seen upon its desolate shores. Thence the Vincennes visited and made observations upon the Ladrone and Bashee islands, two groups which lie in the path of our clipper ships hence for China.

Since the completion of these important duties,

upon the Ladrone and Bashee islands, two groups which lie in the path of our clipper ships hence for China.

Since the completion of these important duties, the expedition has been occupied in protecting American interest in China at a moment most critical, and while Commodore Perry was with his whole squadron at Japan. But for the opportune presence of the exploring expedition in the Chinese waters, our citizens would have been completely at the mercy of lawless pirstes and rebels. We commend the officers and men for having protected the lives and property of our countrymen—public snips will ever perform acceptable duty when guarding the rights of citizens of the United States, so often left at the mercy of anarchy and revolution. We learn the expedition is now occupied in the careful survey of the Bonin islands, about to become important as a point in the route for our steamers over the Pacific Ocean. It is understood that charts and all the information thus far will be forthwith published, as the originals are on their way home. Thus a living effect will be given to the results of the expedition.

Items from Texas. The Austin State Gazette, of the 25th ult., has the

Gov. Pease has received the following letter from Gen. Smith. Three companies will be sent to Fort Mason, and three to the vicinity of Fort Clark:—

Mason, and three to the vicinity of Fort Clark:—

Headquartess Department of Trias.

Gospie Crisisti, Nov. 15, 1854.

Sir.—I have this moment received your letter of the 4th inst. The apparent contradiction in the orders given for the mustering in the companies of militis is due to the distance between Washington and the permanent and temporary headquarters of this military department, orders issued by me personally on the upper Rio Grande only reaching Austin after orders direct from Washington, through Corpus Christi. Col Watte is instructed to muster in six companies for three months. Three will be sent to the north west and three to the north, provided for expeditions against the Indians who are considered most hostile. Every thing possible will be done to make their services useful and efficient.

With high respect, your obedient servant.

PERSIFOR F. SMITH.

Brevet Major Gen. Com. Dep.

His Excellency E. M. Pense, Gov. of Texas.

Every day during the last two weeks our streets

Every day during the last two weeks our streets have been filled with newly arrived emigrants of the best class. Many of them bring a large number of claves, We bid them welcome to Texas to cultivate its prolific soil and enjoy its healthy and delicious climate.

On the examine of the last

its prolific soil and enjoy his healthy and delicious elimate.
On the evening of the 16th inst., surgeon A. J. Miller, of Capt. Boggess' company of Rangera, was shot by Wm. E. Long, at Waco. Dr. Miler died on Friday last. The shooting was supposed to have been accidental.

Senators Houston and Rusk have each written letters to gentlemen in this city, highly endorsing and approving the action of Gov. Pease in relation to the railroad deposit.

The Austin State Times, of the same date has the following Indian news:
On the 23d inst. Gen. A. S. Johnson, accompanied by Capt. P. W. Humphres and C. A. Crosby, Esq., returned from a trip to the upper posts.

Three weeks since the Indians robbed Stem's rancho, on the Clear Fork of the Brazos, of sleven yoke of exen, nine horses and miles and about one hundred bushels of corn. Same of the exentiley killed within sight of the rancho. Geo. Johnson was encamped on the other side of the Clear Fork of the Brazos from Stem's when the affair happened. Lisut, Givens, with twenty-three mea started in pursuit. When lest heard from he was on a large and fresh trail. At one of the Indians encampments their fires were still burning. There were fourteen of them—consequently the Indians must number over seventy. Lieut, Gibbons is a brave, energetic and persevering officer. He will overtake the enemy if possible, and we may expect to hear of not work. His men are well armed and eager for fight. About the same time the Indians stole cattle near Fort Chadbourne.

The solder shot by the Indians seven weeks ago is recovering. He had fourteen arrows in his body. Eleven peretrated the cavities of the chest and abdomen—one of which passed through the body, wounding the right lung. Three struck the head.

The Sisterhood of St. Joseph's Convent, Mary-land. THE ESCAPED NOVICE-LETTER FROM THE MOTHES

SUPERIOR. St. Joseph's, Near Emmittsburg,)

As numerous misrepresentations have appeared in the public prints in relation to Miss Josephine Bunkley's connection with and departure from our institution. I have, from a sense of duty, though with very great reluxtance, concluded to communicate to you for publication the following statement of facts, exhibiting the exact truth of the matter:—About two years ago, Miss Bankley, of her own accord, came here and made a spiritual retreat, that is, spent some days in meditation and prayer. She then expressed an arcent dosire to become a Sister of Charity—a member of our solety. As also way ty young, and a convert to the Oatholic falth, she was required to take time for mature consideration, and was not received. One year after this, she again applied by letter to be admitted as a candidate, and was authorized to come here on trial. She accordingly entered the noviciate, as others always do, to try her vocation, perfectly free to leave us at any hour or any day she might please to select, and with the express and often repeated assurance given her by us that she would do groug to stay with us, ualess she did so freely and from the conviction that she was doing the will of God, and seeking her own happiness by remaining.

During the ten months she was with us she not only appeared happy, but constantly professed to be so, and thus continued to express herself up to the very eve of her departure. Every one who knows anything of us at all knows that she had only to say the word, and she could have left us, after trying their vocation here, who can testify how readily and cheerfully they were sided by us in departing. Many who wished to stay have been induced by us to go, when we were satisfied that they were not called by Providence to the hardships and sacrifices of a religious life.

The statement put forth that letters written to Miss Bunkley by her father, and others of her family, when, after her many professions of a dealre to appear the providence of the providence to the rather, and to break a single of the ve any time she pleased. Many novices have left us, after trying their vocation bere, who can tead the providence to the hardships and earrifices of a religious life.

The statement pur forth that letters written to Miss Bunkley be her father, and others of her family, were writhled from her, or returned to the writers, early were writhled from her, or returned to the writers always sent as addressed. On one cocasion only, when, after her many professions of a dealer to spend her life as a Sister of Charty, she space, in a letter to her inther, of spending aix months at 84. Joseph's, I asked her meaning, and abor replied that tion to become a Sister, though he assessed it." I then teld her "not to deceive her father; that God would not bless her undertaking if she did," and I advised her to write the letter over again. She did so, and the letter was sent. I cannot now remember whether she took the first letter healer, or left if with me to be destroyed. This, I presume, is the capture of the state, with the state of the father, written to inform him of her unhapplaces at \$1. Joseph's, I, and cesire to leave.

Miss B.'s extraordinary mode of leaving our house was an unnecessary as it was surprising. She could have left at any hour of the day, and by the from them. She had no reason to hide behind a tree, as no one, bear of the region, and no one would have topped her even if she had been noticed. I should think that it is aimost superflowing statement, it was curry private dwelling, are locked to keep out instruder, the keys are never removed from them. She had no reason to hide behind a tree, as no one, saked ber to come back. It was only on the state of the contrary she was put off for a year, when she capture to come heak. It was only on the Month and the contrary and was put off for a year, when she capture of the proposed of the rest we had to two or or she sters were to the contrary she was put off for a year, when she capture to the contrary she was put off for a year, when she capture to the contrary she wa

untrue that her trunk, clothing, jeweiry, &c., were demanded of her when she entered the institution untrue that her trunk, clothing, jewelry, &c., were demanded of her when she entered the institution. They were subject to her order on any day she might choose to leave us. It is also untrue that she ever expressed to me the desire to return home; neither have I heard at any time, from any one of our Sisters, that she ever expressed such a desire to her. It is likewise untrue that she ever, with our knowledge, wrote or desired to write, to that effect to her father or any one else; and it is the purest fiction that she was ever commanded to take her seat and write to her father or to any other person, under our dictation. Every Sister and novice here or elsewhere, attached to our community, is not only fee to leave us, but is urged by us to go whenever she may think it her duty to do so; and it is well known to the public that, even when the novice becomes a Sister, she takes her vows but for a single year, and, at its close is tree to renew them or not, as she may judge proper. Those who have chosen to avail themselves of this alternative, have never been impeded or molested in the exercise of their free will; but, on the contrary pen, ink and paper to write to their friends, the public coach, and money to pay the fare are always at the oisposal of any one inclined to withdraw. The members of our society are indeed told that if they desire to be of our number, they must heep our rules, and in that sense, give ud their own will: but wheever wills to leave, is as free as air.

are indeed told that if they desire to be of our number, they must keep our rules, and in that sense,
give up their own will; but wheever wills to leave,
is as free as air.

Miss B.'s clandestine departure may throw a romantic coloring around the matter, but it can in no
way reflect discreditably upon this institution, nor
make a case contrary to plain facts. I have been
informed that Miss B. herself, during her stay in
Creagerstown, hore testimony to the truth of more
than I have said here respecting her kind treatment
and freedom from duress or restriction whilst she
resided at St. Joseph's.

One word upon the general question. Our Sisters
have fathers and brothers; we invite them to come
and examine if they find their sisters and augusters
anxious to leave, or in the least degree unuspays on
account of the state of life they have adopted. F.thers and brothers, relations of ever degree, and
friends do come: have always been in the habit of
coming. They bave free access to their friends who
are members of our community. Is it not strange,
then, that such a system as has been charged against
us could exist for a year or a month? A large number of our community are scattered over the whole
United States, are constantly travelling from city
to city in public conveyances, and are regularly doing duty as nurses and attendants in the public hoapitals and asyloms of the country: can it be believed that they are unable to find means of escape or
of communicating with their friends at home? More
over, in our school here we have numerous, Protestant young lacies, who are in daily intercourse with
the Sisters. These young lacies are constantly visited by their parents and friends, and go home to
spend their vacations. They certainly could be
made the medium of communication between any
Sister and ber friends if there were such an occasion
for it as has been represented by our assailsails.

The fact that no such instance has ever occurred
is sufficient proof that it has never been necessafy.

Finally

Finally, it has been stated that Sisters have died here "by inches," wasting in slow despair. This most charitable ascrition is intended to create in the public mind the suspicion or belief that they were the victims of a cruel imprisonment. I have already disposed of this calumny, but I will be held excused for adding that it is indeed most true that several Sisters have cied here during the last and preceding years—and it is quite probable that others will follow them. Consumption, slow and rapid, brought on by their arduous labors and nightly watchings at the dealtheds of poor men and women, of every clime and of every read, in the no ritals of the country, has indeed carried off many Sisters of Charity, and will no doubt continue to do its work of death. They go from this, their home, in the fulness of health, on their missions of mercy, and when they retorn it is sometimes only to die. It this is matter of reproach, we have no reply to make. If this provokes the taunt of the assailant, and feeds the suspicious prejudices of the uncharitable, we have only to submit in patience and humility, as far as our weak nature may enable us, in feeble imitation of the example of our Divine Muster, the Lord Jesus. S. M. Extraws Hall.

Mother Superior, of St. Joseph's. Finally, it has been stated that Sisters have died

Important Movement in the Chactaw Nation. In the Fort Smith Herald of the 26th ult., we find some very important information from the Choctaw nation. They have met the religious enthusiants constituting the American Board of dissions they passed a resolution requiring the Choctaw Legislature to repeal a law which they had passed, prohibiting the missionaries of the based from giving iestruction to the slaves of the based from giving iestruction to the slaves of the Choctaws, in the mission or Sunday schools. To this law the Prudential Committee, headed by Rev. Mr. Treat, objected, and threatened to withdraw their patromage from the Choctaw schools. The board, by their recent session at Hartford, approved the decision of the Prudential Committee, and the restriction was transmitted to the Council of the nation. Col. Harkins, the Chief, has met the threat in a manly manner. In a recent communication to the Council, he says:—

"It seems that the American board, at a recent meeting, held at Hartford, Conn., had under consideration the School act of the last session of the Choctaw General Council, and were so offerded at it that they at once passed resolutions to dissolve their connection with the Choctaw schools. What are we to infer from this, but that they have had their secret designs, and a greater feeling for the welfare of the slaves among us than for the Indians? There as no State in the South that would be willing for the abouttonists to teach their sieves; are in fact, they dare not attempt it; and is, it because we are Indians that they suppose they can have this privilege among us? If the abolitionists are not satisfied to teach our children alone, then I say for one, let the connection between us and the American board, as well as ever missionaries were treated by any unenlightened people.

"We placed our children in their hands. We gave them lands to cultivate—and placed under their management our school funds, thus showing on our part, not cniy a reliance upon their labors, but our sense, the form of

"We may depend upon it as being a fixed fact, that our Indian days of peace are forever departed from us, and that no opposition from us can stay the onward march of the people of the Urited States, in their career to greatness and the full occupancy of the American continent. We have no power or influence to bear upon any movement of the government, for we are looked upon as children, as wards under her care and protection, and that she has the power to do as she pleases with us. There is nothing the Choctaws can do to change the course of things.

is nothing the Choctaws can do to change the course of things.

"Their only chance to live and exist as a people will be to educate and civilize as fast as possible, the rising generation. And surely now is the time for us to stand together unitedly. We should consider well our situation, and the course we are about to take at this time, for one misstep may prove disastrons and fafal to our people. I recommend that the Council take this matter into consideration, and appoint a committee to report, and point out the advantages and disadvantages of the bill to the Choctaws."

vantages and disadvantages of the bill to the Caoctawa."

The committee, it is understood, had made a report favorable to the bill, but the Connoil had taken no fits a strong on the subject. All subjettened Chectawa were for it—the missionaries are opposed to it, and will probably influence all the courch members to go against it. The Colicksawa are represented to be opposed to the bill. The Fort smith Herald says:—"From the present aspect of affairs in the Chottaw ration, we may safely conclude that they will soon become one of us," and hopes, at some future day, to see Col. Harkins "a member of Congress from the State of Chata."

Burning of the Virginia Pentientiary.

[From the Richmond Whis, Dec. 9.]

A tremendous fire took place at the Pentientiary, between 7 and 8 o'clock, on Thursday hight, which laid waste all the workshops of the establishment. It wassirst discovered in a room over the engine department, used for picking the wool preparatory to the first process of manufacture. Several particles of that commodity being scattered about, the presumption is used the fire was applied to some of them as the bands were about to leave. Two of the office is who first discovered the flames, endeavored to extinguish them with buckets of water, but their effects in the room was too generally diffused, and the irrgress of the fire, therefore, too rapid to be steved by intermittant splaces of water from a bucket, thrown in it long intervals, which were necessarily occupied in the passage of the curriers from the jump to the fire scene, a distance of eight or let yaires.

It was naturally apprehended that the convicts would avail themselves of the confusion incident to such a scene and seek to offect their secape, but the timely avever of the State Guard and a few of our volunteer com aries, who took their positions at points by which est ape would be most practicable, prevented such a result. One fellow, however, named Elias Helms, succeeded in getting away by disguising bimserf in a large overcoat, which with several others was thrown in the yard after being rescued from the flames.

The convicts will have to submit to perpetual confinement be ause of this disaster. The laboring departments being entirely destroyed, there is, of course, no pretext of duty upon which they suit be admitted to the privilege of going through the yard. They have no fire blaces in the cells, but we onderstand that extra clothing will be furnished by way of a counterbalance for that defect.

The condition of things throughout the establishment on yes'erday morning was deplorable. Books, papers, furniture, and in fact every hing pritable in the convert, were thrown i

walls of the building, and a few pieces of iron scattered amongst the rains with n.

We learned that two of the officers made as examination of the whole premises some short time before the fire broke out. By a recent rule adopted since the discovery of an attempt to fire one of the buildings, an inspection is made of the entire premises at sunset, and again at 8 o'clock. It was during this interval that the torch was applied on Thursday night. It can be hardly presumed that any peculiar cause influenced the incendiary villain, whoever he may be, to the committal of this act, for there can be no dubt as to the readiness of most of the convicts in the establishment to commit the like feed upon an opportunity. Some, however, set fown the compulsion upon the hands to work at night as the cause in this instance. Thursday night being the first on which this rule was enforced, they deemed it proper, no doubt, to ignore this practice at the ontset, and they succeeded very effect tually.

The fire companies were quickly on the spot, and rendered, as usual, active service. The scanty supply of water married operations considerably in the beginning, but when the engines were once in play, they got on admirably. The prison had a miraculous escape. It was literally enveloped in a perpetual shower of sparks, and betimes was almost touched by the main current of the fiames which issued from the ruins. The wind blew the fiames directly towards it, but owing, fortunately, to its fireproof nature, it escaped. Had the fire taken hold upon this building, there would be no possibility of taving the convicts except by permitting it em to escape at pleasure.

This is the second fire that has occurred in this will be a town the convicts except.

It em to escape at pleasure.

This is the second fire that has occurred in this building since it was erected. The first took place on the 29th of August, 1823. It has been happily tree from any disaster of the kind since then, until

Intelligence from Hanzas.

THE CONDITION OF THE TERRITORY—ALLEGED SPECULATION OF GOVERNOR REEDER.

(From the Weston (Mo.) Argus.)

We do not wish to interfere in the affairs of Kansas Territory, further than our personal and political interests may seem to justify. The chief functionaries of the government of this Territory have been in it for some time part; yet no movement, or even demonstration towards a movement, to call a Territorial Legislature, has been made. An election for felegate to represent the Territory in Congress, it is true, has been ordered to be held on the 20th irst. The Governor and most of the officers have made a general tour of the Territory, ostensibly, as it has been said, to see the country, its inhabitants, &c. The country is without laws, except the statutes at large of the United States, which may apply to it, and with these very few are acquainted, and if they were familiar with them, still they would be wholly insufficient to protect them in their civil rights, and so far as protection is concerned the people of Kansas might as well have no laws at all. The Governor, it is true, about two days after his arrival in the Territory, held a court of some sort, probably after the fashion of the early monarchs of England, who held what was technically called "The Court of Kirg's Rench," and taking the hint from this, we presume his Excellency intends to establish the Court of Governor's Bench in Kansas Territory.

We learn that his Excellency is quite an extensive speculator. Immediately after his arrival at Fort

The Court of Kirg's Hench," and taking the hint from this, we presume his Excellency intends to establish the Court of Governor's Bench in Kansas Territory.

We learn that his Excellency is quite an extensive speculator. Immediately after his arrival at Fort Leavenworth, he purchased five shares in the town of Leavenworth. It is further stated that, on his recent trip up Karsas river, he bargained with certain half breed Indians tor aix sections of fine timbered land on said river, one mile wide and six in length, commanding any quantity of fine prairie, for the sum of \$2.50 per acre—subject to the approval of the government at Washir gron. We also learn that there are persons who were willing to give six dollars per acre for these same lands. From the foregoing, it may fairly be presumed that Governor Reeder is speculating in Kansas, and from these facts it can readily be inferred that his Excellency as a speculating Governor, and deserves the appellation of his Speculating Excellency. Thus far he has attended more to his private speculations than the public interests of the Territory.

The Governor's political opinions are beginning to become developed. It is said upon pretty good anthority that he is in confidential correspondence with the leaders of the New England Abolition Emigrant Aid Society; that he is, therefore, an abolitionist, or what is probably termed in Kansas, a freesoller; that he is prejudiced against the people of the slaveholding States, and particularly against Missourians; that he cannot help showing his unfriendly feelings towards them by words and acts. So far has he carried his prejudices against the settlers in Kansas from Missouri, that he has exhausted all his political and legal solility in prescribing an oath for them to swear to at the polls; his object being to prevent them from voting if possible. His noture is not the swear to at the polls; his object being to prevent them from voting if possible. His noture is not the seven help from the side of Massachusetts. His proclamatio

the poor dupes and simpletons who are being transplanted to Kansas. We are familiar with the common teatures of frontier life. We know how it is that men of strong minds, iron muscles, and habits of self-reliance, lead the way into the wilderness. Their trusty rifes provide them with the absolute necessities of life, and for the greater part, they are ignorant of any higher cleilization than that which they carry along with them. Toey move by their own impulses, and in obedience to that love of freedom which is probably intate in the human mind. Until naw, such a toing as fanatesism has never formed an element in picneer life. Probably not one district of country from the Allegbuny mountains to the Western frontier is indebted for its peopling to so ignoble a source.

But the Territory of Kansas, so far as its ponulation is drawn from the Eastern States, is indebted for it mainly to fanatacism; though there, as elementer, fanaticism endeavors to turn itself to money account. To propagate recedom is the declared object, and that enlists the conscience to secure the retule lands is the real one, and that appeals to a principle stronger than conscience. The men worms and encounter the risks and hardships of the enterprise are the sufferns for conscience sale. The men who fit them out, intending, for a mere trifle, to read the benefit of their hardy enterprise, are those upon whom condemnation should fall. But we will speak of matters as they actually are.

There are probably fifteen hundred people now in the Territory, who have been shippen thither by the Emigrant Aid Association. With rearcely a single exception, they have no means except those funnished by their patrons. Thoe means have been greatly exagerated. The greater portion of persons landed by their patrons. Thoe means have been greatly exagerated. The greater portion of persons landed to mistandously high deserving the name of house to be found. The noble citues in which they be defined to the means have been greatly exagerated. The greater portion of p

that in which matriculation is just now being under-gone in Kanes. We can only hope that experi-ence will do its proper work in curing folly.

A Pitiable Case. SENTENCE OF JAMES PATTON IN NEW ORLEANS

James Pation, long a respeciable citizen of New Oreace, who, more thing a year ago, murdered on Walter Turnbull, master swiden of this port, was brought up in the First district court yesterday to receive 14s sentence. The charge produced in the special of Fation, by long in prisonment, and by on his bedy as well as his mind, was so striking as to produce a sorrowful effect upon all his former friends and acqualitances. His hair has turned quite grey, his skin become parches, and his former friends and acqualitances. His hair has turned quite grey, his skin become parches, and his former friends and acqualitances. His hair has turned quite grey, his skin become parches, and his former friends and equalitances. His pleafing ope still his property, when, as a citizen and high chicial, he moved in the best circles, respected for his integrity and conditions, and the his property, when, as a citizen and high chicial, sit will be remembered, was found guity of murder under very peculiar circumstances. His victim, Colonel Turnbull, was a very gard guartiment, of the most harmiess and amiable casacteristics of the colonel turnbull, was a very gard guartiment, of the most harmiess and amiable casacteristics of the colonel turnbull, was a very save found guity of murder under very peculiar circumstances. His victim, Colonel Turnbull, was a very samulable, he was entirely unsequalated with Tatton with the colonel turnbull, was a very save fair of and adviser, and, whis was were murkable, he was entirely unsequalated with the save prometable, he was entirely unsequalated with the save prometable, he was entirely unsequalated with the save prometable, and the save prometable his work was the save prometable for the save prometable and the s

ard other persons.

Nothing could be more conclusive than that this was the rigmarole of a monomatiac; but the Judge permitted it to be read for nearly two hours, and then, before jit was finished, interrupted him, and proceeded to pass sentence upon him of imprisonment for life. Everybody felt that the judgment ought to be "or finement in a madhouse." Instead of a crimical trial, he should have been placed before a commission of lunacy. The accused received the sent-new with perfect indifference, but appeared mortified that the Judge would not hear his narrative. Judge Larne notified the Court that he hould take up an appeal from the judgment.

Destructive Fire at Vincennes, Indiana.—
On Thursday morning, Dec. 7, about one o'clock, a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop of Bishop & Boyan, on Market street, between Second and Thire. Before the slarm was raised sufficiently to ather the citizens to the spot, the flames apread in both directions. In less than twenty minutes the whole square was in flames; the buildings being mostly frame, excepting the two buildings being mostly frame, excepting the two buildings on the certer of Second and Market streets, occupied by Adams & Moses, gunamiths. Notwithstanding the exertions of the fire company, the flames apread in every direction, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the buildings on the opposite side of the square were saved. The wind being high at the time, several buildings in various parts of the city were discovered to be on fire from falling sparks. The town hall, Episcopal church, Presbyterian church, the court house and many private residences were on fire, but by the exertions of the citizens they were saved. The following stores were burned:—Adam & Moses Gambel's clothing store, goods mostly saved; John Ebnet & Co., grocers, lost everything; George Fyfields, bakery, Bishop & Boyan's carpenter atop, saved: Warner & Kaster lost everything; George Fyfields, bakery, Bishop & Boyan's carpenter atop, saved: Warner & Kaster lost everything; George Fyfields, bakery, Bishop & Boyan's carpenter atop, saved: Warner & Kaster lost everything; George Fyfields, bakery, Bishop & Boyan's carpenter atop, saved: Warner & Kaster lost everything; George Fyfields, bakery, Bishop & Boyan's carpenter atop, saved: Warner & Kaster lost everything; George Fyfields, office, and Charles Graton's dry goods store, and Frederick Gryton's grocery, besides several stores, outhouses and goods, were nearly all destroyed. The fire vas supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000, and but little insured. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT VINCENNES, INDIANA.

Improvements in Telegraphs.—The new and in-genicus invention of Mesers. Siemens and Calske, for which these gentlemen have obtained the great medal at the exhibition of Munich, has been used for the first time on a large scale on the telegraphic line irem Petersburg to Koenisberg. While by the apparatus of March it was but possible to obtain a succe of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty words in a minute, the new apparatus can transmit six hundred words in a minute, without to being necessary, as in the American system, that the clerk should have any particular shifty.

Political Intelligence.

MISSOURI FOLIFIOS AND LINGUSLATION.

(From the liberty (Clay county) Tribune—Whig.]

Our Legislature moets in Jefferson City on the
25th of December. The State, it is thought by many
who are good judges, has never had an abler bedy
than the members composing the present General
Assembly. There are very few of the "old fegy,"
Benton, hard money members returned; nor yet the
equally foolbardy nati-Benton-hard-money, anti-internal improvement men. We may expect, therefore,
that a wise strangement will be made in reference to
our own banking facilities. Whilst we believe
that the salest banks in the world are those denominated "free banks," secured by a pledge of good
State or United States stocks, to the full amount of
all the notes they can put late circulation, yet it
may be wiser and better at the present time to recharter the present bank, with modifications, such
as giving the controlling interest to private stockholders; the confining the stock to clizens of our
own State; the increase of the branches so as to have
one in each Judicial district, and the issuing of
notes as low as \$5. If we can place our bank upon
the same foundation as the State Bank of Indians
we will have a complished an untoid amount of good
for the State. There certainly never was a greater
curse than the small currency we have now among
us, composed of unknown banks from New Hampahirs to Georgia, from Wisconsin to New Jersey, and
all through and through the States. This evil will
forever exist, unless we have a paper currency of Jour
own.

We expect also that the Legislature will aid the

ahire to Georgia, from Wisconsin to New Jersey, and all through and through the States. This evil will forever exist, unless we have a paper currency of Jourown.

We expect also that the Legislature will aid the Weston and St. Louis Railroad, as it has aided the Pacific, the North Missouri, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph. Now that the North Missouri road is located through Randolph county, we can reach it at a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, and the counties through which it will pass are perfectly able to build it with the aid of the State to the amount of two millions.

Common sense and experience of mankind teach that no law should ever be passed which the good sense of the people for laws generally, when any one law is openly violated. We expect, therefore, that the Legislature will repeal all law upon the subject of usury, and only fix a standard of interest where there is no written or understood contract. We might as well attempt to stop the Missouri in its mad course with a bundle of straw, as to prevent people from paying more than the legal rate of interest. England has already done it. Money will then find its level, like produce; and as it is nothing but a commodity, it will ever be, no matter how stringent usury laws may be, subject to obbs and flows, higher now, and lower at other times, as all produce is.

As to the election of United States Senstor, we regard it as certain that neither Benton or Atchison will be elected, nor will any man be elected who is not, in principle, for the do trines of the Kansas bill, and opposed to all agitation of the slavery question. We have a more noble mission to perform than to be quarrelling about niggers, and the like. The Old World is in convulsions. Thrones and despots are crumbling, and the cry of the masses is for liberty—American liberty—Hebrty of conscience. Shall we throw cold water on their efforts by making fools of ourselves? Oh, no; the American people will frown down agitators.

There is not a single application for this vacant office, of

whom to appoint, and that the appointment will be very shortly made.

At an election in Mill.EDGEVILLE, GA.

At an election in Mill.EDGEVILLE, GA.

At an election in Mill.edgeville for city officers, on the 2d inst., Nathan Hawkins, Esq., was chosen Mayor; Messrs, Fair, Candler, Grieve, Mott, Wright and E. D. Brows, Aldermen. Robert Michaeljohn, Esq., Clerk, and P. Ferrell, Marshall. It was understood the Know Nothings knew something of what was going on, and elected their candidate for Mayor.

NEBRASKA.

The election, we understand, will come off about the 10th or 15th of December, and the Legislature will convene about the 8th of January.

As far as heard from at Westport, the Frontier News sums up the following aggregates of the vote in Kansass:

For Whitfield.

1,343

For Wakefield.

1,343

For Wakefield.

A despatch from Parkville, Mo., dated December 6th, says:

General Whitfield has 1,900 majority for Congress, in Kansas Territory.

Another despatch gives the full returns as follows:

Whitfield, 2,248; Wakefield, 258; Flenniken, 305; Chapman, 16; Pomeroy, 1; Blood, 1; Wm. L. Garrison, L.

ILLINOIS SEMATOR.

ILLINOIS SENATOR.

The aspirants for Senatorial honors in Illinois multiply rapidly. Archy Williams, Abram Lincola, Jo. Gillespie, Wm. H. Bisseli, W. H. Underwood, Richard Yates, Owen Lovejoy, and one or two others, are all mentioned in diferent quarters.

The Know Nothings in Motion—Scroogs is Coming—he Syracuse Standard of the 7th inst. says:—We understand that Mr. Scroggs, the Know Nothing candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will be in this city soon, and deliver an address. Whether his address will be public, or only intended for the ears of the faithful, we are not informed. It may possibly be that he has been elected to deliver the oration at the coming celebration of Washington's birthday, in the place of Sam Houston, who was invited, but will probably not accept, and that the report of his coming here before the 22d of February is premature.

It is rumored that a new organization of the Know Nothing Order in Syracuse is about to take place, by which all the lodges will be united under one head, or a delegate lodge formed, with a certain coal merchant for its Grand President. This arrangement, it is expected, with insure a more united action in this body of patriota.

its Grand President. This arrangement, it is expected, with insure a more united action in this body of patriots. The following named gentlemen have been selected as the whig candidates for Aldermen of Boston:—Samuel Aspinwall, ward 1; Henry Jones, ward 2; Otis Tafts, ward 3; Urlel Tucker, ward 4; Eliphalet Jones, ward 5; Lewis W. Tappan, ward 6; Charles Torrey, ward 7; George W. Warren, ward 8; John Odin, ward 9; Stephen Tilton, ward 10; Stephen Tucker, ward 11; Ziboon Southard, ward 12.

Theatrical and Musical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.-The revival of the beauti-BROADWAY THEATRE.—The revival of the beautiful Shakspearean spectacle of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," which is produced with elegant costumes and decorations, and beautiful scenic illustrations, is almounced again for this evening. The new farce of a "Biighted Being" will also be performed.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The amusements at this establishment are such as cannot fail to please the frequenters of this old and favorite place of amusement. The first feature will be the feats in the circus, followed by the dramatic spectacle of the "Cataract of the Ganges."

NIELO'S GANDEN.—M'lle Nau, who is pronounced

"Cstaract of the Ganges."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—M'lle Nau, who is pronounced by every one who has heard her as a singer of great musical excellence, appears again this evening in Bellini's opers of the "Sunnambullst." The other characters will be sustained by Messrs. St. Albyn, Irving and Horncastle.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—"Apollo in New York" and the "Upper Ten and the Lower T venty" are announced as the particular features of this evening. The casts of both pieces are filled with the names of all the leading members of Burton's excellent company.

of all the leading members of Burton's excellent company.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The elegant equestrian company at this establishment are drawing very good houses. The dramatic performances add much to the exertions of the equestrian company. The legendary pantomine of the "Golden Axo" will conclude the entertainments.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The original comedy of a "Gentleman from Ireland" will be repeated to as evening; after which the new comedy of "Two to One, or the King's Visit;" and the laughable farce of the "New Footmen" will conclude the entertainments.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The second represent

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The second representation of "Schamyl" will be given this evening; Mr. Anderson, the great English tragedian, and Mr. E. Eddy, the favorite American actor, in the principal parts. The scenery is biantiful.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Mr. J. R. Scott is to repeat the character of Damou this evening, supported by Mr. C. W. Clarke as Pythias and Miss Mestayer as Calanthe. Two good farces will be given in the afternoon.

Wood's Minstrels.—The "Virginia Cupida" and the "Bullesque Rochester Knockings" are to be given by this company to night.

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BUOKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The popular musical fairy extravaganza of "Beanty and the Beast" will be repeated this evening.

WOOD'S VARIETIES, 472 Broadway.—The programme of entertainment for this evening is of a very attractive character.

BROOKLYN MUSEUM.—The complimentary benefit of Messra. Hamilton and Eaton is to come off to-night. Mr. S. W. Glenn has volunteered for the eccusion. The pieces are "Richard III," "Lady of Lyons," and "Box and Cox."

Lyons," and "Box and Cox."

FARRWELL BENEFIT OF S. W. GLENN.—This very popular comecian will take his farewell benefit at the Bowery theatre to-morrow evening, a fact which will be much regretted by the dramatic public. Give him a bumper.

A Concert for the benefit of the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Protestant Episcopal.) will be given at Rev. Mr. Chaoin's church, Broadway, this evening. Mrs. E. G. Bostwick will assist.

A RAILEOAD IN "HE SHEEFF'S HANDS.—The Sheriff of Lebenon county, Pa., advertises for sale not only the cutire possessions of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, consisting of 41,766 acres of coal land, together with the mines, machilery, &c., but also all the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad. The sale was to take place at the office of the company at Cold Spring, in Lebanon county, on Friday, the 8th of December.